# The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2341. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.


## INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

Preliminaries of the French and English Consolidation in Vera Cruz.

### Hostility of England and France towards America.

The New Guidance—General Intelligence from the Headquarters.

[Special Correspondence of The New-York Times.]

CITY OF MEXICO, Saturday, Feb. 19, 1859.

Since the date of my last letter to you, on the 7th instant, events have transpired of more than ordinary importance. For convenience, I will detail them in my usual chronological order.

ARRIVAL OF MINISTER MORPHY.

On the 7th inst., a Circular was published, announcing the safe arrival of Minister Morphy at Vera Cruz, and requesting all persons residing in Mexico, no matter to what country they might belong, to receive his official communications, and to act in accordance with the instructions therein contained. The object of the Minister's visit was also stated, and it was declared that he was empowered to treat with the Government of Mexico upon the subject of the claims of the United States and England upon Mexico, and to settle the same upon the most favorable terms. The Circular was published in the Official Gazette of the Government, and was also published in the Diario, a paper which is supposed to be the organ of the Church party.

ARRIVAL OF MINISTER MARCOLETA.

On the 8th, Minister Marcoleta arrived at Vera Cruz, and was received by the Governor of the State, Gen. Landero, with the honors due to his rank. He was also received by the Commander of the French squadron, and by the Consuls of France and England. He was also received by the Commander of the Spanish squadron, and by the Consul of Spain. He was also received by the Consuls of Prussia, Belgium, Sardinia, Austria, Holland, Portugal, Hayti, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Russia, Hamburg, Bremen, Lubeck, Oldenburg, Mecklenburg, Schwerin, Mecklenburg, Strelitz, Hanover, Brunswick, Nassau, Hesse Cassel, Hesse Darmstadt, Saxony, Bavaria, Wurtemburg, Baden, Frankfort, Switzerland, Peru, Chili, Ecuador, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, Salvador, Venezuela, New Granada, Uruguay, Paraguay, Brazil, Buenos Ayres, Tuscany, Rome, Two Sicilies, Sandwich Islands, Turkey, Persia, Egypt, Tripoli, Tunis, Morocco, Mexico, Texas, Yucatan, Tabasco, Tamaulipas, Nuevo Leon and Coahuila, Sonora, Durango and Chihuahua. We get nothing. There are no mails to these Departments. In fact, I may also throw in under the same head, Oaxaca, Guerrero and the Central American Departments. From these, latter quarters you are more likely to receive late reliable advices than we are in this capital.

The last letters from Vera Cruz say the Juarez people are in good spirits and express their determination to fight to the last. That is an old story with them before the day of battle comes, but they never have failed to bolt when the action has commenced.

DEMANDS MADE BY THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH MINISTERS.

On the 9th, Minister Marcoleta presented his credentials to the Government, and was received with the usual ceremonies. On the same day, the English and French Ministers presented their demands to the Government, and requested an answer in twenty-four hours. The demands of the English Minister are said to be for the payment of 70 per cent. on the Convention debt, and for the payment of 70 per cent. on the claims of English subjects for damages sustained during the late civil war. The demands of the French Minister are said to be for the payment of 70 per cent. on the Convention debt, and for the payment of 70 per cent. on the claims of French subjects for damages sustained during the late civil war. The demands of the English Minister are said to be for the payment of 70 per cent. on the Convention debt, and for the payment of 70 per cent. on the claims of English subjects for damages sustained during the late civil war. The demands of the French Minister are said to be for the payment of 70 per cent. on the Convention debt, and for the payment of 70 per cent. on the claims of French subjects for damages sustained during the late civil war.

The Government has not yet given an answer to the demands of the English and French Ministers, but it is expected that it will be given to-day. It is said that the Government will refuse to pay the claims for damages sustained during the late civil war, but will agree to pay the Convention debt. It is also

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—Miss Keene in Character.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Vicomte, or Fashion and Jealousy.

WINDSOR THEATRE—L'Invasion à la Valse—Un Verre de Champagne—Le Coeur Russe.

BURTON'S THEATRE—Burton & Co.'s Great Burlesque Opera and War Arrangements—Chevalier.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Adonis and Cleopatra—Blanche and Delaware.

BOWERY THEATRE—The Miller of New-Jersey—Our Regular Corps.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Gulliver's Vaudeville—Fairy Cabin.



Mails Close at the Post-Office.

South—Albany, Buffalo and Canada.....5 P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....8½ A. M.
Western Rail via Erie Railroad.....9½ A. M. and 5 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....9½ A. M. and 5 P. M.
East by Boston, by Railroad.....9½ A. M. and 12 P. M.
Mail for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 9 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, via Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 9 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland via St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the Arabia, from Boston for Liverpool, to-morrow, March 21, will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, at 1 o'clock, to go by railroad, and not to go by steamboat.


## NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Mexican mail brings us our usual letter from the capital, which, while it still gives the latest news from that point, should have reached us a fortnight ago. Our dates from Vera Cruz are, therefore, nearly three weeks later, and, in a measure, supersede the intelligence supplied by our correspondent. The imposition of the forced loan at the City of Mexico, at San Luis Potosi, and at other points, had been attended with circumstances of outrage to foreign residents so atrocious as to excite general indignation, but not enough so to disturb the inactivity of the French and British ministers. The American Consul at the capital, Mr. Black, had, however, recorded a protest, which had received no notice. At Tepic, an English merchant had been constrained to make a heavy contribution immediately before the arrival of a British man-of-war in the harbor. The commander at once demanding a return of the money, under the alternative of a bombardment, the money was returned. The intelligence that, upon March 4, a large detachment of Gen. Miramon's army had been beaten near Cordova by the Liberals, is confirmed by authentic dispatches. The President, with the relics of his force, was said to be in retreat toward the capital, where he was not likely to arrive before the northern Liberals, who, with large armies, were within two days march of the city.

It has at last been definitely decided that there is to be no extra session of Congress. Word to that effect was telegraphed to this City yesterday morning, in time for the California steamer. What the method of procedure is to be in reference to the heavy deficiency in the Post-office Department, does not yet appear.

The Legislature did very little of importance yesterday. In the Senate, the bill to charter the New-York Observatory was reported favorably. The bill to empower the Courts of Sessions to extend their terms was passed. Mr. Wetmore's claim to a seat from the Eleventh District was referred to a special Committee. The Registry Law bill will be considered to-day. In the Assembly, the Canal Appropriation bill was gone through with in Committee of the Whole. The Personal Liberty bill was made the special order for to-day.

The struggle of Wharf owners for an increase in the rates of wharfage has been renewed in the Legislature, and a report has been made in the Senate by Mr. Sloan against the measure. A reply to this document will be found on our second page this morning. It is prepared and published in the interest of the parties concerned, who have embodied in it a strong statement of the reasons for an increase of the present rates.

The Overland California Mail which left San Francisco on the 24th ult. has arrived at St. Louis. Much dissatisfaction at the defeat of the Pacific Railroad bill is reported. Business was quiet, and the miners were doing well.

The trouble with the Comanches has finally resolved itself into a war. Two fights have recently occurred between parties of our troops and these Indians. The first occurred near Fort Arbuckle, in which fifty troops and fifty friendly Indians engaged a large party of them, with trifling loss on either side, and the second took place near the same locality, fifty troops being engaged. In the latter affair eight of the Comanches were killed.

The flood in the Connecticut River has been very high, the stream rising 20 feet above low-water mark. In New-Hampshire, the bridges at Charlestown and Walpole have been washed away. The Sullivan Railroad bridge at Bellow's Falls, Vt., is so badly damaged as to be impassable. The ice in Penobscot River has broken up and is piled in large masses at Bangor. The freshet in that quarter is slowly subsiding.

A duel was fought in Jefferson City, La., March 11, between Messrs. Emile Hubert and Edward Locquet, of New-Orleans, which resulted in the death of Mr. Locquet. The weapons were shot-guns, and the victim was shot through the body on the first fire.

The Treasurer of Dubuque County, Iowa—one O'Brien—has defaulted to the amount of $106,000. One of his operations was the sale of Dubuque Bonds in this City for 40 cents on the dollar above the amount he paid over; $8,000 being his profit on that transaction.

The frigate *Lancaster*, now under construction in the Philadelphia Navy-yard, will be ready for her trial-trip in a week. She will probably be the flag-ship of the Pacific Squadron. The sloops-of-war at the same yard are making slow progress.

An order for the sale of Antioch College has been issued by the United States District Court in Cincinnati, at the suit of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, for the foreclosure of a mortgage for $37,341 17, principal and interest. The mortgage was given in 1853.

The Governor of New-Jersey has offered a reward of $500 for the arrest of the Rev. J. S. Harpur, who is charged with the murder of his wife at Andersontown, N. J.

The ship *David Stewart*, of Baltimore, having on board the Neapolitan political prisoners bound from Cadiz to the United States, has put into Queenstown, Ireland, she having been passed on the 6th inst. by the steamship *Weser*, bound to that port. Should these exiles land in British territory, it is presumed that they will proceed to Sardinia, whose Government has proffered them its hospitality.

The case of the alleged slave-bark *Lawrence*, at New-London, Conn., has been decided by the U. S. District Court. The evidence is declared not to be sufficient to prove her a slaver, though the owners pursue the Collector of New-London in making the seizure.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday, a communication was received from the Assessors of Excise setting forth the condition of the Tax Lists. The Board adopted a resolution directing the President to apply to the Legislature for an additional appropriation of $20,000 for the Levy for the new county jail. The Committee on Printing and Stationery was directed to investigate the claims of the indemnity against the City in the case of the [illegible]

The Board of Aldermen proceeded to the work of choosing Mr. Wetmore in possession of the office of Mayor, vice Tiemann, and read a letter from Dr. Foster withdrawing his name, and nominated E. F. Purdy in his place; but the Board of Aldermen found it convenient to have no quorum. Mr. Purdy has ability and integrity, and would perform the duties of the office as well as any person who has no special fitness for the place. Political reasons cannot prevent his confirmation, as he is of the same party as the majority of the Board. Their refusal to confirm him will, therefore, indicate a participation in the corruptions and abuses of the office under its present management.

In the Board of Councilmen, last evening, a resolution was adopted requesting the Mayor to [illegible]

## Railways in Near Jersey.

The exact length to which improvement and revolution may be permitted to go in a State, before the intervention of neighboring powers for the restoration of order becomes justifiable, is a question we leave to such shrewd casuists as Secretary Cass. Wherever the nice boundary may be, New-Jersey is certainly not far distant from it. The several departments of the Government which is supposed to control the destinies of that majestic commonwealth have fallen shamefully by the ears, each claiming powers which the others deny to it; and the Executive excepted, all bidding nicey defiance to that silent monitor, the Constitution, whose guidance was never more imperatively needed. What with the wrongs New-York has suffered on the score of Sandy Hook, and the prejudice we cannot else than sustain from the proximity to our frontiers of lawlessness so flagrant and exemplary, it is evident that the time cannot be far distant when we shall be called, for self-protection, to occupy some of the northern counties of the State—the Hook of course included—with a few light brigades of our gallant militia, and to admonish the contending factions that, without a prompt cessation of their anarchical misconduct, it will become necessary to erect a protectorate, and administer for them the disputed authority of the State. The case of Mexico is no precedent, if it point not to this unfortunate solution. It will become a duty, inculcated by every consideration of inter-State comity, to interpose in order that New-Jersey may be saved from self-destruction. The fields of Monmouth and of Trenton must be fought over again.

The immediate cause of contention seems to be, that whereas the Opposition has a decided majority in the House of Assembly, in the Senate the Administration has just sufficient advantage to block the legislative wheels. Gov. Newell, an ardent antagonist of the Administration, is equally the object of Democratic stubbornness, insomuch that the Senate really wields the veto power, and that so stringently as very nearly to derange and pervert the several functions of Government. Thus, in the exercise of the appointing faculty, the Executive has been persistently defeated. The Chancellor of the State, Mr. Benjamin Williamson, is a consistent member of the Democratic Party, whose zeal has not always taken due care of his office and his person; who, in fact, has now and again condescended to mix unbecomingly in the petty skirmishing of election times, and some little, they do say, in the dirty work incident to those occasions. The Governor, sustained by the united opposition, proposed that at the approaching close of his official term the Chancellor shall be allowed to retire to that privacy which shall leave larger play for his political propensities. The Democrats insist that he shall be reappointed; and the Senate accordingly declines to ratify any of the names which the Governor has nominated, one after the other, as his successor. The obvious purport of this action is, that the Senate arrogates the appointing power, which the Constitution gave to the Executive; an assumption, which we rejoice to perceive, the Governor is resolutely determined to repel.

In regard to the Assembly the action of the Senate has been similarly factious and disgraceful. It was only on Thursday—Friday being the anticipated close of the session—that that body consented to go into joint-meeting for the election,—not of all the officers who are to be elected—but of a chosen few whom they thought proper to designate. The fruit of this reluctant concession to Constitutional requirements we gave yesterday. Mr. John C. Ten Eyck, of Burlington County, has been worthily chosen United States Senator in the place of the Hon. William Wright, having obtained a majority of eight over Ex-Governor Vroom, the Democratic nominee. The other nominations of the opposition caucus were also successful, thus effectually punishing the filibusterism of their antagonists, and disappointing the absurd expectations of those who counted upon the instability of the opposition organization as a means of eventually insuring its defeat.

The lesson taught by the result of last evening's contest will, we trust, exhibit itself in the behavior of the contumacious Senate in regard to the Chancellorship. If Mr. A. O. Zabriskie, the very competent gentleman selected by the Executive for the office of Chancellor be confirmed, that body will be relieved of the shame of persisting in a revolutionary course, after its uselessness even for mischief has been demonstrated. By no possible action of any party save the Governor can Mr. Williamson retain his position: and Governor Newell has signified his final resolution not to reappoint him. Let us hope that the Senators will at last see the subject in this light; and so save what relics of respect there may be due them after the scenes of this disgraceful session; and at the same time save the State from the impending necessity of a foreign occupation and protectorate.

## How Railways Flourish or Fail.

If the current values of railway property on the exchanges of the United States are to be taken as the final test of success or failure in railway enterprise, we must make up our minds to go back to the days of the stage-coach and the canal-boat. If these vast investments which have absorbed so much of the capital, and employed so much of the capacity of the country during the last twenty years, are really sunken so low that, as in the case for instance of the great Erie line, their substantial worth to-day is but one tenth of their original amount, then it is clear that we must not expect involuntary philanthropy to supply us forever with the magnificent conveniences which have literally quintupled our resources. Railway-building and railway-management are, after all, matters of business, and if railways are really the hopeless things our brokers would have us believe them, then railways must come to an end. The simple statement of this proposition is, however, sufficient to refute it. We know, all of us, that the world can no more go back to post-roads and turnpikes than to chain-armor and treadmills. Railways are a vital part of modern civilization, and therefore they are capable of being made, and will be made, a prosperous and profitable part—not merely the causes of prosperity and profit to others, but in themselves both prosperous and profitable. And therefore, again, the efforts which any man, or class of men, may make to decry the future by depressing the present of railway interests, are really attacks upon society at large, and acts of disloyalty to the public welfare.

Our railway system in America has grown up, like the railway system of England, under the sudden stimulus of a vast demand. The wants of a whole country had to be met, not gradually, but suddenly; and in meeting them both capital and enterprise were naturally expended with less regard to permanent necessities than to immediate effects. The rush of railway building in England trebled the lines of that country in six years, from 1843 to 1849. In this country the like rush produced the like result at a later day, and trebled our roads between 1850 and 1856. During her fever, England lavished her money madly, and paid for it bitterly in subsequent experience. The real expense of her roads, as in the instance of the Liverpool line, commonly trebled the estimates, frauds of all sorts were perpetrated, and a new race of rascals created in providing her with the splendid system she now enjoys. The traffic receipts of English lines, averaging, from 1844 to 1847, £4,200 per mile, sank in 1850 and '57 to £2,100, and the average interest on stock from six and seven to two and one per cent. But economy in management, a just regard to the demands of way traffic, improvements in working, have since been restoring these enterprises to health, raising their receipts, and bringing them to a fair per centage of profit; and though much still remains to be done, nobody now dreams in England of treating railway property as if it were a calamity and not a blessing to the country. In America we are in the dawn of the like recovery. Roads which, but three or four years ago, were given over for lost, have since, by careful supervision, been gradually raised to life, and their permanent worth demonstrated beyond a peradventure. Such, for instance, are the Harlem and Hudson Roads, of this State. The Hudson River Road is a case specially in point. This road has a double rivalry to contend with. It is the competitor not merely of other roads, but of a river, large and navigable throughout its entire length. It has suffered like its brethren. Yet what have economy and good judgment done for it? During the last year of universal depression the earnings of this line not only paid the interest on its debts, and its current expenses, but enabled the management to adopt great improvements in the road and running stock, by one of which alone, the introduction of engines burning the Cumberland bituminous coal a saving of sixty per cent. in fuel was effected; and during the last six months these earnings have increased so as to insure for the current year an increase equal to a payment of seven per cent on the capital stock of $8,700,000. What has been done for the Hudson road can be done for any road which traverses any rich and growing section of this rich and growing country. Nothing can be more easily established than this statement. Would the public, whose prosperity is now indissolubly bound up with that of these great arteries, but take this question up, in every case, on its own merits, and enable the leaders of railway reform to do their work, we should soon see, not only a wholesome revival of the vast property embarked in these enterprises, but a thorough defeat and destruction of the knots of speculators who are now playing fast and loose with the financial good of the country, and with the serious interests of all classes among us—the active and the sedentary, the holders of wealth and its makers, the rich and the poor alike.

## Who are Non-Residents?

The Superior Court of this City have set long since, at their general term, decided a case of very considerable interest to our mercantile community. The question was, substantially, whether an attachment may issue against the property within this State of a merchant who does business in New-York, has a store here, keeps his bank-account here, attends in person upon his business during the days and hours usually appropriated to business, but whose family dwell in another State, and who makes his home with them.

In the case to which we refer (that of Crane vs. Wilson) attachments were obtained by several creditors of Mr. Lewis A. Wilson on the ground that he was a non-resident of the State. These attachments were levied upon his property. He moved to discharge them, contending that in truth he was a *resident* of New-York, and therefore not liable to attachment.

In support of this claim he alleged the following facts: That in 1846 he resumed business in New-York City (he had retired some time previous) but continued for ten years to reside in Norwalk, Connecticut. In 1856 he resolved to become a permanent resident of the City of New-York. He accordingly conveyed to one of his sons, Oliver, who had then lately attained his majority, all his property in Norwalk—a farm and personal property connected with it; and Oliver thereafter occupied them as his own. Up to that time Mr. Wilson, with his wife and youngest child, (about seven years of age,) had resided on the Norwalk homestead, thus conveyed to Oliver. But thereafter he occupied rooms in this City—a part of the time at the Astor House, in New-York, and afterwards at the St. Nicholas; though his wife and child spent a great part of the time with Oliver at Norwalk. Mr. Wilson himself spent most of the time in this City; usually going to Norwalk on Saturday and remaining over until Monday, and sometimes, though not often, going out on Wednesday and returning the next day. There was one period of several months which, owing to sickness, they all spent at Norwalk. All this time Mr. Wilson was carrying on business in this City.

It will be easily seen that these circumstances made the case somewhat stronger in behalf of defendant than if he had had his only home out of the State, and had regularly gone home at night, and returned to business again in the morning. The Court hold, however, that Mr. Wilson was a non-resident, and, as such, liable to have attachments issued against his property.

They declare the law to be that the right of a creditor to attach the property of a debtor on the ground of non-residence, does not depend on the question whether it is practicable to serve a summons on the debtor within this State. A man may be in town and at his stores every day and all day, so that it is as easy to commence an action against him by serving a summons as if he lived in the City; yet this will not deprive the creditor of his right to an attachment, if the debtor's *home* is out of the State. The carrying on a mercantile business in this City and staying within our limits for the purposes of business during all the hours usually devoted to business here, do not alone constitute "residence." Although a man's absence from his family be for eight hours in each day, and six days in each week, yet, if he has a family living in a neighboring State for whom he provides, to whom he resorts for comfort, relaxation and repose, and with whom he abides whenever the immediate demands of his business upon his attention will permit, whenever sickness disables him from conducting that business, and when those days successively return on which business ceases and man rests from his labors, he *resides* in the neighboring State. There, in every proper sense of the word, is his "home."

In respect to the peculiar circumstances of Mr. Wilson's case, the Court hold that they are not enough to show a *change* of residence. He was confessedly a resident of Connecticut down to 1856. It did not appear from the circumstances which we have briefly narrated above that he had actually and completely carried into effect his alleged intention of removing his residence to this City. Until he had, in fact, removed as well as formed an intention to remove, he continued liable to attachment.

The law upon this subject has been involved in some uncertainty, the course of decision in the other Court having been somewhat conflicting. Should the view taken in the Superior Court be finally adopted throughout all our Courts, merchants in our City, who may be selecting a country residence, will find in the rule of law thus adopted an additional reason for choosing a home within the borders of this State.

Whitewashing by Telegraph.—On the 10th instant the following telegram was sent from Madison, Wisconsin, to all Eastern papers:

"The Legislative Committee, consisting of three Republicans and two Democrats, appointed at the request of Ex-Governor Barstow to investigate the charges of corruption preferred against him in connection with the disposition of the land grant to the LaCrosse Railroad Company, have made a unanimous report fully exonerating him, and justifying his official conduct as being highly honorable, and in the opinion of the Committee directed solely to the promotion of the best interests of the State."

A few days later the mails brought the report itself, of which the following is the material portion:

"Your Committee have adopted as part of the testimony of this case all the evidence taken before the Investigating Committee of last Winter having a bearing upon the matter of this reference, and after a full and careful consideration of such testimony, your Committee are unanimously of the opinion that the fifty bonds referred to in the report of the previous Investigating Committee of last Winter were received by Gov. Barstow as a gratuity from the La Crosse Company after the grant had been disposed of, and without any previous understanding that he was to receive the same or any favor whatever from said Company; but your Committee strongly disapprove of the acceptance by Gov. Barstow of said gratuity, or of any public officer receiving any favors from those having business relations of an official character with them. The Committee, however, believe it due to Gov. Barstow to say that they cannot find that he was influenced in his official action in the disposal of the grant by any favor from the La Crosse Company, nor do they believe that he ever intended it should influence his action in the discharge of his official duties."

A comparison of the statement by telegraph in which Governor Barstow's conduct is not only "exonerated" and "justified," but pronounced "highly honorable," with what the Committee really said, may show why the dispatch was sent in advance of the report. The statement made by the Committee is one of which the Ex-Governor's friends cannot be supposed to feel proud. Evidently they thought they could make a better one themselves, and they did it, by telegraph. The Committee, though disposed to treat Governor Barstow with tender consideration, did by no means certify his conduct as being "honora-

ble." On the contrary, they "disapproved" of it. The telegram is a deliberate misrepresentation.

The facts, as reported, are that Barstow, while Governor, did what the La Crosse Railroad Company required of him in the disposal of their land grant, and after that service was performed to the entire satisfaction of the immaculate Corporation aforesaid, he received and accepted a present of fifty of their thousand-dollar Bonds. This tells the whole story.

## The Case of Mr. Lamar and the Wanderer.

New-York, Monday, March 21, 1860.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In your paper of this morning was an editorial in regard to Mr. Charles J. S. Lamar, in Savannah, expressed in terms by no means justifiable by the occasion. You and he may differ in opinion in regard to the Slave-trade, and you and the community in which he lives do differ very widely in regard to his conduct at the sale of the *Wanderer*—else, after knocking his opponent down, he would not have been compelled, as he was, to interfere and defend him from the assaults of the crowd for his unjustifiable interference in the matter. But no difference in opinion can justify the use of such language towards him, and the application of such epithets to his name. I trust a review of these remarks will bring you to the same conclusion, and that you will, so far as the case admits, repair the injustice you have done him.

It is not possible that any community could sustain him as he has been sustained—where he was born and raised—were any of your injurious epithets applicable to his name.

You may search the country in its whole length and breadth, and you cannot find one who stands higher in estimation of those who know him, as a high-minded, honorable, frank and fearless gentleman. His opinions on the Slave-trade may be wrong, but he honestly entertains them. They are the same that were generally entertained in Great Britain and America half a century ago. The fact that he does not conform to your views on that question, furnishes no justifiable cause for the language you have applied to him.

It is not my desire to get into any newspaper controversy on the subject. I merely request you will withdraw what you have hastily done—if you can do so with a sense of propriety. Yours, &c.

The above comes to us from a source which entitles it to entire respect, and we yield prompt evidence to all its statements concerning the character of Mr. Lamar and the general estimation in which he is held in the community where he lives. We are equally ready to add that the epithets employed in our article upon this subject in the Times of yesterday were not designed to have any application to Mr. Lamar's general character, or to be used towards him in any way outside of his connection with this specific transaction;—and even in that respect perhaps they were stronger and more sweeping than the occasion required.

But while we thus readily withdraw whatever imputations may seem to have been cast upon the personal character and general reputation of Mr. Lamar, we cannot concede all that our correspondent is disposed to claim on his behalf. We cannot regard Mr. Lamar's proceedings in connection with the outfit, voyage and return of the *Wanderer*, as consistent with the character so emphatically asserted for him. Whatever he may think of the Slave-trade in the abstract, he knows that it is in flagrant violation of the law. If he wishes to engage in it, his course, as a high-minded, honorable gentleman, is, first of all, to seek a repeal of the laws which forbid it and brand it as piracy. Instead of this he entered upon it,—not openly, or even in frank defiance of the law,—but in a clandestine manner,—possessing himself of the flag of an honorable association for the prosecution of a criminal traffic, and resorting throughout to subterfuges and concealments utterly at variance with the character he is reputed to bear. His conduct at the sale of the *Wanderer* was simply insolent. Every man present at that sale had a perfect right, at law, in morals, and in honor, to bid upon the vessel; and Mr. Lamar's assault upon the only man who seems to have had the spirit to disregard his dictation, was as gross a breach of chivalry as of decency and law. Our correspondent speaks of Mr. Van Hoff's "interference" in bidding upon the vessel as "unjustifiable." He can sustain this opinion only by approving and indorsing Mr. Lamar's action from the beginning to the end of the whole affair. That "the crowd" present at the sale should have sympathized with Mr. Lamar, both in his desire to reclaim the forfeited vessel at a nominal price, and in his savage assault upon the only man who had interfered with this chivalric design, is less surprising than it probably would be if the circumstances under which that crowd was brought together were more fully known. We shall not do the people of Savannah the injustice of supposing that they were fairly represented, in sentiment, in temper, or in demeanor, either by Mr. Lamar or "the crowd," in this transaction.

Discoveries of a Savant.—We learn from the *Herald* of yesterday that the celebrated Dr. Hammel, of Russia, visited that establishment a few days since, and that he made the astounding discovery that nobody in particular edited the paper,—that whatever came in went directly into the printing-office and that "*every man there was Editor and master.*" The *Herald's* readers cannot share the good Doctor's astonishment. They made the same discovery long ago. Now if the Russian Doctor will drop in at the Times Office we will show him an establishment which will astonish him still more, though possibly upon different grounds.

A Suspicious Bill.—Mr. Conkling has introduced into the Assembly a bill "to empower the members and stockholders of Benevolent, Charitable, Scientific and Missionary Corporations and Societies, to vote by proxy." It has been read twice, reported favorably from the Committee on Charitable and Religious Societies, and committed to the Committee of the Whole. It is not easy to see what good can be accomplished by such a measure, though it is perfectly plain that many and very serious evils may result from its passage. It looks very innocent, but probably means mischief.

The Democratic Revolt.—A call has been issued for a Democratic State Convention at Harrisburgh on the 12th of April, to protest against the action of the late Convention, and to reassert the principle of Popular Sovereignty and Non-intervention. The call is numerously signed, and indicates a strong determination on the part of the Pennsylvania Democracy not to yield to Executive dictation.

### Amusements.

Wallack's Theatre.—Mr. Brougham's benefit last night was an occasion of much pleasantness. The house was crowded, and therefore acceptable to the *beneficiare*; the performances good, and therefore acceptable to the public. Mrs. Hoey was unfortunately sick, her rôle being sustained by Mrs Stark. After the play Mr. Brougham was called for, and made a brief speech in his usual happy style.

The opportunity was seized for a pleasant personal transaction which we shall recount. Mr. Wallack's artists, it seems, have been engaged for some days past in getting up a little surprise party. It came off last night, and was, we believe, as acceptable as such affairs are apt to be, although a few "outsiders" were let into the secret in time to be present. The "Veteran" was himself unprepared for the demonstration, and therefore ready with that heartfelt recognition of a kindness which a sensitive and refined nature never fails to express, however embarrassing the occasion. To detail briefly the event: The members of Mr. Wallack's company, appreciating (as every one appreciates) his value as a manager and as a gentleman, had ordered to be manufactured an elegant silver epergne. After the pre-

sentation of the piece was announced, and Mr. Wallack, who was quietly preparing for his home, was requested to address a few remarks from the stage. Quite embarrassed by an event so unexpected, Mr. Wallack made his appearance. He declared it a well-spoken disclaimer from Mr. Forrest, and then removed doubts in a simple, manly manner. He spoke of the long time his professional life (forty years he had passed in, I), of the years he had labored to deserve the confidence of the public, of the many years he had passed with half his life's work, his actors in Broadway. Lastly, he said he thanked them much for the gift, and that he hoped this did not close the last half of his career. He parted with pride in the kindness which existed between him and every members of his company, and generally to those gentle feelings which inspired mutual interest between employed and employer. What was elaborate or effect the speech was precisely what it ought to have been. It lost none of its point from the humorous interpolations of Mr. Brougham, or the quick repartee of Mr. Wallack.

The epergne is of elegant design and fine workmanship. It bears the following inscription:

Presented
to
J. W. WALLACK, Esq.,
By the Ladies and Gentlemen attached to his Theatre, in consideration of the many long years he had labored to uphold the Drama,
And also as a mark of esteem for the kindly regard he has always evinced
towards his Company
And for the
Honorable manner in which he has, under every vicissitude,
Fulfilled all his Engagements.
New-York, March, 1860.

Celebration of Washington's Birth-Day at Berlin.—Dinner of the American Minister.—Washington Heambolde Among the Guests.—Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Berlin, Tuesday, Feb. 28, 1860.

The Americans now in Berlin were on the 19th invited to dine with the American Ambassador on Washington's birth-day as a commemoration of that event; and at the appointed time nearly 70 persons assembled in the drawing-room of the Embassy. An old gentleman was there hale and vigorous, who had, when young, been associated with Washington—the Secretary Adams, from Boston, was nearly 80 years of age, but frank and hearty as a man of 50; and when the door was opened, and the Baron Von Humboldt, heading with years and honors, entered the room, it was my first and, I presume, my last view of the wonderful old man, whose fame is as great with us as with his own countrymen. His portraits give a very imperfect idea of the philosopher; the finest I have ever seen, indeed almost the finest portrait of any one I have ever seen, hangs as exhibition in the Royal Versetzung here; it is by Hoeder, and represents him standing erect in a lofty room, before a table, on the left of a heavy curtain of gold and brown; but I believe that it is impossible for him to stand or be dressed there. The picture gives the idea of a man of small size or slightly above medium size; but Humboldt is the one to the number of small yet great men; the white hair, the stooping form of the old man; his trembling hand, his hardly distinguishable voice, and the general air of languor in his movements were remarkable, and prepared me for the remark of the Ambassador's son who stood by me: "How Humboldt has aged since last February?" Yes, it was so; and the leader of natural science in the world—the wisest philosopher, the most laborious and critical investigator—the man who, perhaps, has done more for his own department of learning than any four ever lived—is passing rapidly away. He is now 91 years old; in September, if he ever reaches it, he will be 92; but those who look upon him accurately admit that his end speedily approaches.

The dinner went off as most dinners do; the host sat; the thirsty drank; and there were voluntary and wine. After the dinner Gov. Wheaton arose, and in a brief, well-worded address gave, "The day we celebrate;" this was drunk standing, as were the two or three succeeding toasts. "The Royal Family of Prussia," "The United States," and, in silence, "The Memory of General Washington." Secretary of Legation Bureau replied to this toast, by request of Gov. Wheaton, in a neat speech. Then a toast was given—"Baron Von Humboldt"—answered by himself, and—"Senator Adams," also answered by himself; and then another to the other Senator of Boston, whose absence was explained by a letter from him, read by Mr. Bureau. Then the States were toasted in their turn; "New-York" led the list, answered by the Rev. Mr. Deems, of New-York, who gave "The American Traveler." The only other toast I will mention were one by Mr. Thayer, of Boston, better known to the readers of the Atlantic Review as "Mr. Brown," "Baron Von Humboldt—the King of Science—the latchet of whose shoe other Kings are not worthy to unloose;" and a toast, in our national wine, which I mention because the sentiment was made by Mr. Adams, of Boston, grandson and great-grandson of the Presidents, who alluded feelingly in his speech to the disastrous Panama; the news of whose death had but just arrived.

At an early hour Humboldt and Mr. Adams took their leave, and at 6 in the evening—good, moral hours—the dinner broke up. The weather [illegible] cold, crabbe; nasty cold, or, as the Germans call it, *scharf*, hard, &c., was over. It was not cold enough to increase the number of German skaters to any great extent, but enough to keep the streets of Berlin in a state of [illegible] and filling the city with coughs and colds and typhus fever. Yours, &c. H. A. P.

Reduction of Army Expenses.—The Board appointed by the Secretary of War to inquire into the best means of reducing the expenses in the Quartermaster's Department, have submitted their report. The substance of its recommendations is, that the expenses of the present army establishment may be very considerably reduced, and, at the same time, the efficiency greatly promoted, by concentrating the troops, so far as practicable, into large garrisons near navigable water courses, and in the vicinity of the older settlements, where the supplies of subsistence and forage are produced, and can be furnished at low rates. The Board states that, if their recommendations be carried out, and the troops be concentrated, permanent barracks should be established on the usual plans of military posts. The parade-grounds should be ample, and there should be separate drill-grounds for the infantry and cavalry. The ground plan for buildings and their location may be determined on by the engineer officers.

### New-Mexico.

Hostility of the Camanches—Progress of Lieut. Beale's Wagon-Road—Advantages of the Line for a Pacific Railroad.

We have been favored with the subjoined paragraph from a private letter of a Santa Fé correspondent, of the date of Feb. 21:

"On the 24 inst. I went to company with Lieut. Beale and Kit Carson, with escort, out into the Camanche country. The Lieut. went out to come to an understanding with them as they wished it to make no depredations in passing through the country of the Navajoes, or in their country as they call it. The chiefs [illegible] Beale that emigrants, together with the United States mails, may pass through unmolested, but if any persons undertake to settle, or build a house, they will surely kill them. So here is a nut for Uncle Sam to crack. The Camanches are a powerful tribe and are well armed with rifles and pistols; and I am told that they have made it their boast that they will fight the American army man to man. The wagon route to California, now building by Beale, is destined to be the great emigrant overland route, as it is well watered, timbered, &c. And the great facilities it offers for a railroad are certainly superior to those of all other routes yet surveyed. Congress may quibble and locate from other line; but, if the thing is done, millions will be thrown foolishly away. Beale's route is not the same passed over by Lieutenant Wheeler last fall, nearly the whole distance a new one accurately surveyed by Beale and his engineer, Carr. Every foot of the way has been measured and the grade taken, and in no place will the inclination be over thirty feet to the mile. It is almost a straight line from Fort Smith to the Colorado, certainly two very prominent and useful points to be considered by one very wise before they locate at any parallel.

### Personal.

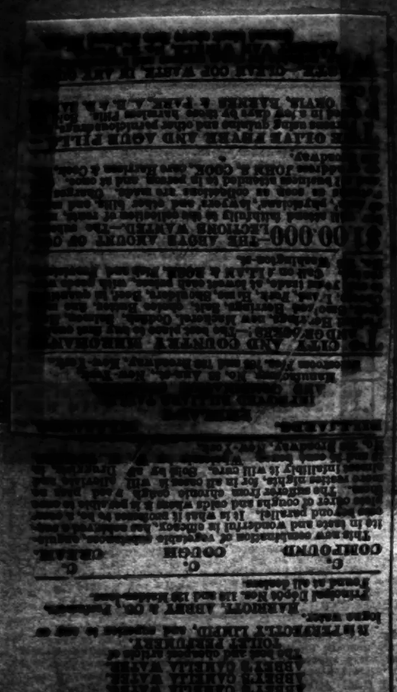
The following list of Americans was registered at the Banking Office of Lansing, Baldwin & Co., No. 9 Place de la Bourse, Paris, from Feb. 17 to March 8, 1860:

| New-York. | |
|---|---|
| C. M. Hinman, | Mr. S. Campbell Shurtleff, |
| J. C. Savard, | J. C. Young, |
| Jno. Norris, jr., | W. M. Gourlay and wife, |
| Wm. Dale Cox, | Miss Gourlay and Miss, |
| H. O. Hilton and lady, | Mrs. C. Chamberlain, |
| A. M. Stroud, | C. W. Warren and wife, |
| Robert Stroud, | Miss Warren, |
| E. P. Prentice, | Miss Warren, jr., |
| C. M. Clement, | Massachusetts—George B. Blodgett, |
| Theodore Ward with, | Miss Blodgett, Miss Sewall and family, |
| Dr. Wm. F. Holcomb and wife, | Connecticut—H. C. Robinson, Connecticut, |
| Jno. C. Dubois, M. D., | Pennsylvania—W. [illegible] |
| D. K. Aswell, | Georgia—W. [illegible] |
| A. B. Parkhurst and wife, | Kentucky—J. [illegible] |
| Geo. B. Hazard, | Kentucky—[illegible] Gilliam, |
| J. R. Hazard, | Maryland—R. H. Bowman, G. [illegible] |
| A. E. Knowlton, | [illegible] |
| Henry M. Hyde, | Maryland—[illegible] |

The Washington *States* has the following: "We copied, not long since, a statement that a distinguished Captain in the Navy was about to be court-martialed for an offence disgracefully inconsistent with the character of an officer and a gentleman. We learn, on inquiring at the Navy Department, that no such matter has come to the knowledge of the Government. An officer recently holding a high position in the Brazilian Squadron is without doubt referred to by the paragraph; but no charges have been preferred against him before the Department, nor do the Secretary of the Navy intend to order a Court-martial for his trial."

The marriage of Lady Harriet De Burgh with a reputed daughter of the Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde, took place, at Westminster, one of the [illegible]

# The New-York Times, Tuesday, March 22, 1859.



## DENTISTRY.

DR. HAYES,
DENTIST.
No. 600 Broadway, corner 10th-st.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A HOUSE BETWEEN FOURTEENTH and 59th Sts., Lexington and Madison Avs.; must be reasonable. Address, with particulars, box 1,000, TIMES Office.

WANTED—TO LEASE—SOME GOOD TENEMENT houses in Harlem. Address, stating rent, location and number of rooms, box 1,000, TIMES Office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A CITY RESIDENCE, with stable, in the 40's or 50's. Address, stating terms, box 1,000, TIMES Office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL FURNISHED house

## WINES AND LIQUORS.

LA FRELN and REDIN
CHAMPAGNES.

The celebrated wines recently introduced into the United States by Count de Lur-Saluces of Chateau Yquem, Sauterne district, are now for sale at
CHATEAUX WINES
of Messrs. JACQUES COHEN & CO., at Chateau-Yquem, Marne, France. We present their wines to the public under two brands, namely,
"CHATEAU" WINES
and
"FERLA" WINES
The "Chateau" Wines are of exquisite flavor and fruity bouquet, and in quantities of not less than one barrel are furnished with a duty stamp affixed to the cask.
The "Ferla" Wines are of delicate flavor and fruity bouquet, and are furnished in quantities not less than one case.
Price lists and descriptive circulars forwarded on application.
Orders may be addressed to our Agents,
JACQUES COHEN & CO.,
No. 45 Broadway, New-York.

## INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

GOODYEAR'S PATENT—STAND NOTICE—CAUTION.
Dealers and consumers of India rubber goods are hereby notified that the Courts have sustained my patents, and that all persons making, using or selling goods containing my inventions without my authority will be prosecuted.
CHARLES A. GOODYEAR,
No. 15 Broadway.

## DUNDEE CITY 10 PER CENT. BONDS

For sale by
DUNDEE CITY BONDS
HOLMES & WOLFF,
No. 41 William-st.

## BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE

BONDS
Bought and sold by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.

## WILLIAM HOOPE & CO., BANKERS—NO. 49 WALL-ST.

Bills on London, Liverpool and Calcutta, for sale.

## LOANS ON MORTGAGE, AND TRUSTS

Executed by ELLIOTT T. SHEPARD, Attorney and Counsellor.

## SHORE AND LEATHER BANK—NEW-YORK

Shares $5, par—Notice annual election for Directors of said Bank will be held at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, April 4, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
R. M. KIRKAY, Cashier.

## P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, No. 54 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK—Exclusive attention given to the negotiation of Commercial Paper. Also, to the purchase and sale of Government and other Securities. Interest allowed on deposits.

## THE PARK BANK OF BILLIARD-ROOMS

Corner of FULTON and CLINTON-PLACE, and 9 AVENUE and 27TH-ST., are now open.
Also, the ST. CHARLES BILLIARD-ROOMS, Nos. 56 and 58 Bowery, are now open.
SIDNEY CLAYTON, Agent for Montpelier.

## JOSEPH MOORE, SHAPER AND SAILOR,

No. 41 William-st.

## DEPOT STOVES NO. 439 GRAND-STREET.

WM. A. ALLEN.

## WM. H. SMITH, SMITH & TURNBOOW, AT 9 O'CLOCK

A. M., on TUESDAY, March 31, 1868, at the corner of Chambers and Greenwich-sts., a large assortment of Household Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, &c. Also, at 10 o'clock, at store No. 61 Cedar-st., 1 Safe, 1 Desk, 1 Counter, &c. Catalogues now ready.

## WM. H. SMITH, SMITH & TURNBOOW, AT 9 O'CLOCK

A. M., on WEDNESDAY, March 25, 1868, at the corner of Chambers and Greenwich-sts., a large assortment of Household Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, &c. Also, at 10 o'clock, at store No. 61 Cedar-st., 1 Safe, 1 Desk, 1 Counter, &c. Catalogues now ready.

## WM. H. SMITH, SMITH & TURNBOOW, AT 9 O'CLOCK

A. M., on THURSDAY, March 26, 1868, at the corner of Chambers and Greenwich-sts., a large assortment of Household Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, &c. Also, at 10 o'clock, at store No. 61 Cedar-st., 1 Safe, 1 Desk, 1 Counter, &c. Catalogues now ready.

## WM. H. SMITH, SMITH & TURNBOOW, AT 9 O'CLOCK

A. M., on FRIDAY, March 27, 1868, at the corner of Chambers and Greenwich-sts., a large assortment of Household Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, &c. Also, at 10 o'clock, at store No. 61 Cedar-st., 1 Safe, 1 Desk, 1 Counter, &c. Catalogues now ready.

## WM. H. SMITH, SMITH & TURNBOOW, AT 9 O'CLOCK

A. M., on SATURDAY, March 28, 1868, at the corner of Chambers and Greenwich-sts., a large assortment of Household Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, &c. Also, at 10 o'clock, at store No. 61 Cedar-st., 1 Safe, 1 Desk, 1 Counter, &c. Catalogues now ready.

## WM. H. SMITH, SMITH & TURNBOOW, AT 9 O'CLOCK

A. M., on MONDAY, March 30, 1868, at the corner of Chambers and Greenwich-sts., a large assortment of Household Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, &c. Also, at 10 o'clock, at store No. 61 Cedar-st., 1 Safe, 1 Desk, 1 Counter, &c. Catalogues now ready

## COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Barry.

*James B. Wyckoff vs. The Mayor, &c. of the City of New-York.*—This was a suit against the City to recover for work done and materials furnished for paving Fifth-av. from 14th to 23d-sts. and Broadway from Bleecker to Houston-sts. Judgment for plaintiff for $4,000 and interest.

*Lewis Bernard vs. Richard Bleecker, Executor, &c.*—Motion granted without costs.

*The Bank of Middletown vs. Bunting et al.*—Motion granted without costs.

*Peter Cooper, Jr. vs. Henry C. Irwin.*—Motion denied with $10 costs.

*Jacob Tregar, Jr. vs. Henry C. Irwin.*—Motion denied with $10 costs.

*James L. Christopher vs. James H. Strange et al.*—Motion denied with $10 costs.

## SUPERIOR COURT.

Before Judge Robinson.

*Davis Tregar, Jr. vs. Henry C. Irwin.*—Motion denied with $10 costs.

*James L. Christopher vs. James H. Strange et al.*—Motion denied with $10 costs.

## COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

*JAMES R. MOLONEY AND JAMES BOYD AGAINST THE MAYOR, &C. OF NEW-YORK.*

*James R. Moloney and James Boyd.*—This is an action for assault and battery, alleged to have been committed by the direction or consent upon the plaintiffs' persons, during the late riots in Yorkville, on the 13th of July, 1863.

The counsel then proceeded to state the facts relied on by the plaintiffs, as to the manner in which they were assaulted by the police, and the injuries they received.

The counsel then proceeded to state the facts relied on by the defendants, as to the manner in which the plaintiffs were arrested, and the circumstances under which they received the injuries complained of.

Mr. Moloney was one of the Volunteers Committee sworn out